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The Manifest Destiny of Canada. A description of present conditions in Canada given by an Ottawa correspondent of that important financial and commercial authority, the London Economist, has in it much significance.

A very remarkable, even a revolutionary, change in the movement of population in the Canadian possessions has taken place during the last five years. In 1900 there were 1,200,000 natives of Canada and Newfoundland in the United then and for many years had been wholly from Canada to this country; yet the whole population of Canada, native and foreign-born, is now only 5,400,000. An English social philosopher of distinction had explained this direction of the current by attributing it to the general tendency of population to escape from a rigorous climate; but as 80 per cent. of these Canadian emigrants settled in our States which lie next the Canadian border, and consequently have a climate which is practically the same, his theory fell to the ground

It has received another staggering blow during the last five years. Since 1897 emigration from the United States to Canada has begun to set in, and the volume of it has become very considerable. The great amount of "freegrant land " obtainable in the Canadian Northwest is attracting emigration from our Northwest, where such land is mostly taken up, and the attraction is the greater because that region of Canada seems destined to be a great wheat-producing country. Official Canadian statistics give the volume of this immigration as 75,000 up to the end of last June, and the Interior Department at Ottawa estimates that by a year from that time it will be

This loss to us at the present is looked on in Canada, it seems, as possibly a future gain. "Some Canadians," says the Economist's correspondent," fear that these new arrivals may some day bring about the secession of the Canadian Northwest from the rest of the Dominion." That is, the fear is that the newcomers will Americanize the region in which they settle; nor is it an unreasonable conclusion. Already the new settlers are grumbling about the Canadian tariff, by reason of which they have to pay more for " nearly all factory goods, including farm implements, than they paid in the United States," " so that, though they may have been protectionists at home, they are tariff reformers in Canada, in the interests of their own pockets." Yet "meanwhile the manufacturers of the older provinces have begun a campaign

for higher duties." The remedy is very simple, however, and Canadians have good reason to feel thankful that the accession of Americans to the Northwest has brought it to their attention so convincingly. Of course, it is annexation. The futility of attempting to compete with the United States, soon to embrace two hundred millions of the English-speaking race and capable of supplying most of the world's wants," as Mr. CARNEGIE said at St. Andrew's University on Wednesday, will be made more apparent every day to the relatively feeble Canada, and it will discover and acknowledge that its own destiny is to become a part of the great American political and economical system whose supremacy is already established. "America," as Mr. CAR-NEGIE proved to his Scotch audience by abundant and indisputable statistics, " now makes more steel than all the rest. of the world. In iron and coal her production is greatest and it is also so in textiles. She produces three-quarters of the world's cotton. The value of her manufactures is about triple that of your own. Her exports are greater and the Clearing House exchanges at New York are almost double those of

London." The mere instinct of self-preservation will lead Canada to become an integral part of this dominant world power.

The Conable System.

The Hon. EDGAR WALLACE CONABLE. editor of the Pathfinder of Colorado Springs, Col., has a plan for the increase of health and wealth. As about everybody in these days is either dieting or resolving to diet at a more convenient give the particulars of Mr. CONABLE'S

Like Dr. IMMANUEL PREIFFER of Boston, who eats nothing for thirty days and long in the land. That is the pemmican their lungs with the more common and sophisticated brand. The Colorado at-Exaltation is the inevitable effect of that ether. It whips and stings the imaginaa directory to fling himself into sonnets in Colorado and a professor of political

in a medium so inspiring.

breathe right. Now the way to eat right is to eat nothing for fifteen days. Mr. CONABLE fasted for that time; worked hard from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M., every day; walked twenty miles to get an appetite at the end of the fifteen days, and then made a hearty supper of uncooked food. He had lost only two pounds. A very stout man could afford to fast a year, as he would lose only a little more than forty-eight pounds in that period.

The economic as well as the physical benefits of the Conable system are obyou spend nothing on food. The other Pants-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and | half you use uncooked food in moderation, need no fuel for culinary purposes, and save the wages of a cook. There are physicians in this town who live by uncooked food alone; bring up their children in health and wealth on it, and tinker therewith the constitutions of the overfed or the fed with cooked food. According to these doctors of diet and foes of cooks. to be healthy you must get near to Nature's heart or stomach, renounce the Promethean heat and go back to the bills of fare of the Golden Age. We neither praise nor blame the doctrine any more than we blame or praise the carnivorous or the graminivorous. Every bile knows its own bitterness, and one man's meat is another man's poison. Locusts and wild honey are not for States. The drift of emigration was all prophets, nor is it given to all to despise food and acquire wisdom, like

But to those who have the constitution for it, the Conable system offers great inducements. If it should be adopted widely, the deposits in the savings banks would be increased vastly and the labor of cooks, a forcible folk, would be displaced. They could easily find employment as bosses of other industries. They have the temperament of command.

The Plasterers.

As the plasterers' strike is now entirely free of any other issue than that between labor and capital, it may be onsidered calmly and profitably.

If the plasterers monopolize the plasterer market how they use that power is nobody's business. What price they shall exact for their services is their own affair solely. Neither law nor principle in this country can rightfully dictate to them in the management of their affairs. If they do not choose to sell their labor for less than \$100 a day, clamor that they are plaster-barons and avaricious is pure impertinence. The rest of the public must abide their fate, also, if the plasterers should be joined by every building artisan in the city, so as to bring all building here to a complete stop.

This we say, of course, on the theory that no law against conspiracy or re-

straint of trade is applicable to the case. Nevertheless the public may be made party to the struggle with a supreme and indefeasible right of interference. The first attempt on the part of the strikers to prevent other men from working in their places will be an act of lawlessness, to be punished as promptly and riporously as official authority permits. That's the whole of this strike with which the public have any concern, as it invariably is the whole in every other strike.

A Mistake in Policy.

The policy of trying to get away from the "national ownership and operation " plank of the Democratic platform which both Mr. Hill and his candidate for occasion. "I won't have anything to corner who plays sixteen or more instruis superior to the riparian right.

The answer follows the overrolling of the detics. The time to get rid of that Socialistic declaration was when its introduction into the platform was proposed. Now that it is in, the only thing for Mr. HILL to do is to stand on it or else fall into public ridicule.

The worst policy in politics is a policy of cowardice. Courage even in a bad cause inspires respect. Playing fast and loose invites contempt. Moreover, the mischief was already done when the Democratic convention went into the Socialistic business, and it is irreparable. It classified that party at once, gave it the sole distinction it has in this State. It has nothing else to bank on. Its criti- famine cisms of the present State Government are puerile and fly in the face of the popular intelligence. The assault Mr. can have their way. HILL made on its personal honesty, in his speech at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, was not only petty in spirit, but showed also a surprising inability to discriminate as to evidence in a man who aspires to the national leadership of his party. It was low both morally and intellectually, and exhibited Mr. HILL to the people of the country in a the reputation for elevated statesmanship he is courting so sedulously. He are enlisted as "machinists, first class,

has been easily refuted. Undoubtedly, the Socialistic experimust have gone into it with hopeful deliberation. He must have expected that it would " set the woods afire " and give to him a flaming distinction which none of his rivals for the Democratic leadership in 1904 could hope to dispute. not even Mr. BRYAN himself. But not even Tammany was aroused to enthusiseason, it is a duty to the public to asm over its artful author, on Wednesday evening, and nowhere is it firing the Democratic heart.

In 1896, Mr. BRYAN'S 16 to 1 inflamed the whole country. It was the one subthen returns immediately to such deli- ject talked about. If you saw a knot of cacies as beefsteak and fried liver and men earnestly arguing on a street corner bacon, the Colorado editor holds that in any part of the Union you were sure overeating is the main cause of under- to find that it was 16 to 1 they were disliving. Breathe right, fast right, eat cussing. It was a new and revolutionary uncooked food, and your days will be question and how deeply it stirred Democratic interest was demonstrated at of his teaching. Colorado is unusually the election. Mr. BRYAN received more well supplied with a superior article of than six and one-half million votes, the air; air that is aimost too good for per- | greatest poll in the history of the Demosons who have been accustomed to insult | cratic party and nearly a million more

than Mr. CLEVELAND got in 1892. Mr. HILL's Socialism, however, has mosphere, if not technically food, is at fallen flat. Democratic references to it least drink, a much more important are usually either adverse or merely product in the estimation of some folks. apologetic. The idea didn't "catch on:" yet Mr. Hill had played it as his trump card. His political methods, usually tion. We have known the compiler of crafty, were changed into an appearance of desperate candor and serious conviction. But now having found that the economy to begin an epic. There should new character was not proving profitable be no great difficulty in breathing right | he has gone back to his old ways. Both | lation be attained, as the prohibition men he and his candidate are trying to side- in Kentucky demand, restricting the is-

sight by kicking up a dust over other matters.

That, as we have said, is poor policy So long as Mr. HILL made the issue his true policy was to stand by it and continue to defend it with all the boldness in its defence which he displayed in his first speech in the canvass. His political fate hinges on this Socialistic issue and he cannot escape from it. Moreover, it gives him a prime opportunity to overcome the reputation he has had as a sinister personality and a crafty and vious. For practically half the year time-serving politician and to pose before the country as, after all, a man of bold and earnest conviction.

An Institution That Is Needed. The appeal made by Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, in a letter recently published in THE SUN, for contributions to the Lincoln Memorial University, upon whose foundation the singularly pure and highminded Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD has expended so much and so unselfish labor, ought to command the respect of the whole country. " Friends of this onearmed worker," Gen. SWAYNE tells the public, " have never known him so much absorbed in any secular good work," and, as he says, that is " a strong statement when made about Gen. HOWARD."

For this university Gen. Howard has already a property of six hundred acres rich land at Cumberland Gap in Tennessee, with suitable buildings for housing and teaching two hundred of the " poor whites "of the region, and quarters for as many more nearly completed. It is not an experiment, for the institution has been in operation for several years and students have crowded in from the first.

As a correspondent of THE SUN familiar with this part of the South has testified there are 500,000 people living in the region tributary to Lincoln University who are in special need of its training. The students receive not merely an academic education, but also simple mechanical training and training in agriculture, and the young women are taught how to keep their houses. The university a great civilizing agency and Gen. Howard ought to be supported by sufficient contributions to provide the endowment which is necessary for its maintenance.

He asks for an endowment fund, for which two persons have already promised \$5,000 each if \$100,000 is raised by Jan. 1, 1903, and \$10,000 each if \$200,000 is raised. Subscriptions can be sent to the Hon. DARWIN R. JAMES, treasurer, 123 Maiden lane. New York city.

Two Attempts at Arbitration.

Two rather funny illustrations of the modern impulse to rush to arbitration were reported in vesterday's SUN.

The counsel of a man on trial began a dispute with an Assistant District Attorney because the latter wanted to talk with one of the former's witnesses. " If you like," said the counsel finally, " we will ask a committee of the Bar Association to make a decision upon this matter.' The official decided to stand on his rights under the law, and there was no appeal to the Bar Association.

Later, the same lawyer had a somewhat similar encounter with a county detective, and again proposed arbitration. He offered " to leave it to Judge NEWBURGER," and the detective, with submission not unbecoming his place,

Judge NEWBURGER was equal to the Judge NEWBURGER told them that if the | done his duty. dispute involved a question of law there were tribunals and rules for settling it. If it was a private dispute, he refused to be its wet nurse.

More power to Newburgers!

The stability of the Republic is not dependent upon the Constitution, but upon that essential sanity of judgment that has made the American people free and rien and powerful. The Constitution is a wonderful decument, but it was not divinely in spired, and while it is the chart of our fibertles, its sufficiency and efficiency must always depend upon the assent to its terms of the American enselence. And so we hold that if a majority of the American people want to buy and operate the coal mines when they find themselves threatened with a fuel familie or the extertions of monopoly, they will find a way to do it without committing the country to such list. As fook Verginian Pilot.

So, away we go, that is, if the opposituations.

So away we go: that is, if the opportunists

The navy holds out especial inducements just now for machinists to enlist; for about he middle of February an examination, open to all men in this class, will be held to fill five vacancies among the warrant machinists

These officers draw from \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year sea pay, according to length of service, and have charge of the engines of the light which was very unfortunate for warships under the engineer officers. Civilians who hold licenses as engineers and, in the dearth of qualified men, will be rated at once as " chief machinists," with ment has seemed to fail, though Mr. HILL pay at \$70 a month. Men who are not qualifled engineers will be enlisted as "machinists, second class," and promoted in rating as they show their competence. The marine engineering department of the navy affords a good field for young Americans of mechanical taste and education.

> A Philadelphia correspondent asks if THE Sun approves the use of the adjective former " as in " former-Governor BLACK." without a former article, definite or indefinite." We do. Imperfect as it is, alas, there is nothing better. "The" is demanded as much by the word "Governor as it is by "former-Governor."

A new question has been raised in one of the Congress districts of Kentucky, where a candidate has been nominated on a platform pledging him, if elected, " to work for the passage of the bill prohibiting the Federal Government from issuing licenses for the sale of liquor in any community where there is prohibition under local option." Kentucky has 119 counties. In ninety of these total or limited prohibition is legally established under the State liquor law, which provides for the submission, not oftener than once in three years, of the local option proposition to the voters, on demand. The Federal Govern ment in the issue of liquor licenses, wholesale or retail, takes into no account the question of State or local prohibition of the sale of spirits. The anomaly is there fore presented, in several States or counties in States which interdict or prohibit it, of a liquor traffic carried on under United States Government license. Should legis-But you must eat right as well as track his Socialism and cover it from sue of retail liquor licenses by the In-

ternal Revenue Department to counties in which liquor selling is lawful, the liquor power would be seriously affected

The tenth annual convention of the Naional Household Economics Association has been in session in Milwaukee since Wednesday. There are louder-bellowing sciences than household economics, but is there one that comes nearer to the business and bosom, heart and liver, altars and fires of the Commonwealth? The social economists are doing something, too. Last year a chair of household economics was founded at Milwaukee-Downer College. A Wisconsin woman, Mrs. J. A. Kimberly, gave an endowment of \$10,000, stipulating that the " clubwomen " of the State should help pay the expenses. There are " special classes for girls desirous of fitting themselves for household service." So there are such girls, and their existence is a reason for thankfulness and hope. is a branch of technical education which has been neglected too much. But when

The cook with her flery face And the housemald trim to see And all the rest of the household staff Have their economies degree," won't they be even more impressive, awful and inexorable than they are now?

We like Uncle Hop Boies of Iowa, even if he does insist that the tariff and trusts are " inseparable," and although he warms over that old Democratic nostrum of " a tariff for revenue with incidental protection." He is 75; and he loves fried steak for breakfast. Still, years of fried steak may be responsible for his political views.

It is not our wish to encourage self-conceit in such members of the Hundred-Year Class as puff and swig, even in moderation. Haven't we told 'em again and again that they might now be years older than they are if they put away pipe and flask? For their discomfiture we cite the case of the Hon. WILLIAM GREEN of Vincennes, Ind. He is in his ninety-first year; as active as a cricket; up at 5:30 A. M., rain or shipe; drinks two big cups of tea at every meal; drives a buckboard; broke a team of colts when he was a boy of 87 or 88. In the dark backward and abysm of time he smoked one cigar and took one " chew." Tobacco. made him sick and he has been well ever Think of that, you who are curing yourselves in smoke. Think of those six or eight big cups of tea, you who like it cold. WILLIAM GREEN might not have been a day more than 45 if he had had your

Sky and earth and the sea from brink to brink.
Every cave and crevice, every nook and chink,
Are full and runnin over with pink, pink, pink;
The pink bows on the Octopy's toes.
For a Tribune of the People is now upon the

ABEL SINGENZOOPER'S "Songs from the Ozarks. The Hon. JIM HAM LEWIS, the most modest statesman that ever hid his face in pink whiskers, is now first vice-president and general counsel of the Beet Sugar Trust, but "the same Democrat as ever "Trusts and the tariff will be the issue. says Jim Ham, the merriest little grig in the

What a relief it was to "miss" the orchestra at the Tremont Theatre last night! When the cur tain has fallen at the close of an act one can think so much better when the attention is not attracted.

Boston is full of kindergartens, and kindergartens conduce to concentration; and yet here is a high old Boston thinker who can't think when the band plays. Whatever the effects of music or attempts at it upon thought, it is almost a necessity as an inspirer of conversation. In public or private, music makes people want to talk That is the reason, obscure to hasty " sociologists," why an orchestra goes with every meal in this town. Boston's meditations ought not be disturbed, yet remember the musicians. The orchestra satisfies its own yearnings, even if it makes some of " Settle ments is always worth study. And beer among yourselves." In other words, is peculiarly grateful to a player who has

> Some of the Indiana Socialists are resisting the payment of taxes. They say that society is "organized for the benefit of the rich," and that " the rich " should pay for it. Also that taxes are a " tribute and they are not the men to pay tribute to

Spiritualist, of Houston. She dreamed of pot or not. We have never seen a pot of gold except in the pictures and fairy stories. but that is the form in which it comes in dreams. Seven thousand in gold is a handy sum. We should prefer to have it in paper. but that's impossible. Buried gold and fairy gold must come in a pot. There is no reason why Mrs. KERNSTEIN shouldn't set up a pottery of gold. But why not cultia habit of dreaming of unregistered bonds and silver certificates?

From a Friend of Miss Craddock

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- NO.: Permit me to express my sorrow at the news of the tragic and untimely death of Miss Ida Craddock of your city. Miss Craddock was not insane: she was only a louely, refined woman, who was courageous enough to under-take a delicate mission for the emancipation a delicate mission for the emancipate HULDA L. POTTER LOOMIS

Only One Source of Gayety From the Des Moines Register and Leader. If it were not for the "Ladies' Cemetery Societies

a some towns things would be mighty dull. On Reading Mr. Edwin Markham's Verses, "The Right to Labor in Joy." Friend of the bent, swart worker, come here aside

with me Down through this desolate valley, tell me wha Laden wains moving eastward, bearing husbands Goods and children, the remnants of wrecked and

dereliet lives. Here in the nearer distance, skulking by rock and Men with shotguns watening the path to the colliery Vowed to kill without mercy the man who dare

to work. Vaunting their right to labor, proving their will

Never mind if they miss him, there's always the women still Strange if heroes of this stripe can't find something

So where you see that smoke curling up to the placid sky That's likely a scab's but burning, with a corpse

friend of the right to labor, which is the better He who would make this a vale of peace from end

Risking his all to do it, hoping for honest gain, Or he who wrought this picture? Tell me, which

THE OPENING OF ST. IGNATIUS'S Argument of the Impossibility of Recog-

nizing Ritualism in Episcopal Doctrine. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To nany who sat in the congregation assembled in the "new" St. Ignatius Church Sunday morning last the thought must assuredly hurch of St. Mary the Virgin failed in an nent in the Protestant Episcopal Church Assuredly, the occasion of the opening of the new St. Ignatius Church was a notable event n the chronicles of this movement in New fork, a movement to harmonize the ritual and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church with the contradictory doctrine and ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church With Dr. Christian in the pulpit, the rector

of the parish, the Rev. Arthur Ritchie very

likely felt secure in his belief that the motley congregation would understand the status of his "Catholic" parish and that the meaning of the mass, the incense and the sanctuary amp would be set forth in becoming harmony with all that is good and holy in the Book of Common Prayer But many of Father Ritchie's admirers who honored his personality by attending the opening of the must have passed out dissatisfied with the vagaries of his confrère's discourse. To begin with, Dr. Christian attempted what few men do to hoodwink men of sane comparison and judgment. For example, in the course of his limber, quasi sermon be asserted squarely, "We are not a Protestant sect; we are not a branch of the Catholic Church

squarely. "We are not a Protestant sect; we are not a branch of the Catholic Church broken off three hundred years ago." Yet in a pew close to the pulpit was a copy of the Book of Common Prayer, on the cover of which, stamped in gilt, were the words. "St. Ignatius. Church." Opening the book at the title page I read, "according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." A little further on in the second paragraph of the preface I read these words. "The Church of England to which the Protestant Episcopal Church in these States is indebted under God for her first foundation and a long continuance of nursing care and protection." And again. "This Church is far from intending to depart from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine. With scores of intelligent people seated he-fore the preacher, having in their possession copies of the book from which I have culled these extracts, that same preacher went on to proclaim the validity of St. Ignatius's mission as a "Church Catholic" and to declare that she was only "opening the wells" which had been choked by the accumulated refuse of the past three hundred years. Dr. Christian should have profited by his bygone lessons in Jevon's Logic. A clear expositor is never clearer than when clearing up the terms employed in his desurers, but I regret to confess that the scholarity preacher jumbled his ideas as readily as he three out many of the most glaring commonplace generalities. He mentioned the Tractarians and what they had done fifty years ago. But, pray, Dr. Christian, did they labor for a Ritualistic sunburst? Did the doyen of them all, John Henry, Cardinal Newman, waste his preaching hours in apolega pro riudle?

The loquacious preacher deplored the murder of priests long ago for the celebration of the "Holy Sacrifice of the Mass." Yet the same seal and authority that legalized the cutting down of those victims gave form and pattern to the Church by whose authority Dr. Christian mounted the pulpit where he stood. A Pr

the exigencies of the occasion require, the ritual, plain song and, aye, the "Pontificale Romanum" of the Roman Catholic Church and cutting the cloth of the Book of Common Prayer to fit. They challenge the intelligence of everyday men when they attempt to show

of everyday men when they attempt to show otherwise.

And the solution of it all? These bewildered leaders will find their yearning satisfied within the chancel railing of St. Paul's. Fiftyninth street. There as the titular patron has put it, "omnia secundum occlinam," and a reason for the order and for the practices. The Protestant Episcopal Church is only entangled in difficulties of doctrine and practice by such ritualistic burdens. They add impedimenta to the freightings in her hold.

JOHN JAY VAN ALLEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

NEW PRINCIPLE OF LAW Asserted in the Great Irrigation Suit Be-

tween Kansas and Colorado. From the Donrer Republican A new principle of common law" is the st to prevent Colorado from using the water

urrer filed by Colorado to the complain; filed by the State of Kansas. The answer reviews the whole history of irrigation, but makes its chief point on the assertion that the right to irrigate takes precedence over the ancient riparian right. It asserts that little of the water of the Arkansus naturally reaches Kansas. On the contrary asserts, irrigation is really a help to Colorado's castern neighbor, as the water taken from the river by farmers seeps back into the river again and carries farther than it naturally would. Desert Land act and numerous other acts of Co gress, including the Irrigation act of the present year, are cited in support of the State's contention

Sober Words.

From the Louise lle Courter Journa No one will dispute Governor Odell's declaration Dreaming pays sometimes. We have that it is the function of the Executive to enforce the laws whether against or in favor of either can tal or labor, but when he proclaims that it is the province of the Executive to assume the powers of finding a pot of gold, and then she went and the Legislature and the judiciary that it is his duty found it; and there was \$7,000 in the pot. not only to execute the laws but to judge them, Our Lone Star angel of truth, the Cleburne and where they are deemed inefficient to supple Chronicle, swears to the pot but omits to ment them by laws of his own making or rather by say whether there was a rainbow over the decrees of his own will-he is leaving all paths of Constitutional restriction and guidance and p'unging into the morass of "higher law," which is on! marked on the map of our Constitutional govern

ment as usurpation and despotism. The satisfactory "adjustment" of any important strike is a commendable service to society but the executive branch of our governmental system is who, except in accordance with laws so provided uses the prestige of his office, whether in the way and limitations of his office.

It is highly significant that when an official does this he is invariably a candidate for reflection, who cannot escape the suspicion that he is impelled to take advantage of some abnormally excited or prejudiced condition of public sentiment to serve his own interests.

Soaked Her Brick in Gasolene

From the Cieveland Leader, BUCTRUS, Ohio, Oct. 17. Mrs. S. J. Callaway who lives in Tully township, heard of a brickmake of New York who advised persons to try scaking a soft brick in coal oil and burning it as a substitute for coal. Mrs. Callaway procured the brick and went to the cellar for oil. In the dark she drew a quart of gasolene instead of oil, and, having soaked the brick for half an hour, she droppe. it in the stove and touched a match to it. After the explosion what was left of the stove was only of use to the junkman. The neighbors succeeded in gathering up the scattered pieces of burning brick before the house was seriously damaged seriously damaged. Mrs. Callaway was not badly hurt.

Thomas Catt in Trouble

From the Kansas City Journal.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 15. Thomas Catt. an Indian from the Pottawatemic reservation, got into serious trouble here to day by getting bis cousin, Albert Ross, so drunk he could not testify cases in which he had been subprepared.

Harper's Magazine for November is extremely interesting, both in its articles and in its illustrations, many of the latter being in color. Some of the more notable contributions are. Through Siberta to Bering Strait, by Harry DeWindt, who has just completed a journey overland from Par to Washington: "The Book of Love," by Alle Brown; "Surrey Downs," by Arthur Colton. "Ev. lution and the Present Age," by the late John Fb. Sister Peacham's Turn," by Sarah Onne New England Fisher Folk," by Guy Wetmore Parryl, "How the Bible Came Down to La," by F. G. Kenyon, and Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Bose's Daughter," There are poems, short stories, travel articles, and the usual departments to fill out a good rember.

SPAIN'S NEW MINISTER. Senor Emilio de Ojeda Formally Presented

to the President. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. Sefor Emilio de Ojeda, the successor of the Duke of Arcos as Spanish Minister to the United States, was formally presented to President Roosevelt to-day by Secretary Hay. The new Minister was in full court uniform. His remarks and those of the President in reply concerning the renewal of friendly relations between the United States and Spain were especially interesting. In handing to the President the letter of credence from King Alfonso, Senor Ojeda said in part, speaking in Spanish:

part, speaking in Spanish:

The friendly relations which have of old time existed between Spain and the United States having been renewed upon a footing of constantly increasing cordiality, it is at this time the principal object of the Government of his Majesty to cultivate by all the means within its reach those movements of trade and commerce between the two countries, which, at the same time that they contribute to the increasing development of their material propagerity, create the mutual solidarity of interests and the intimate contact between them which should constitute for the future the firmest and the most durable foundation of the amicable relations between the two peoples. To the accomplishment of this high purpose I shall consecrate my efforts, inspired by the hope that your Excellency and your government will lend their effective and benevolent cooperation to the same end.

The President responded in English as

The President responded in English as follows:

Mr Mixister: Recalling the warm friendship which from the earliest days of our national life, existed between the United States and Spain, it gives me sincere gratification to welcome you as the envoy of his Majesty, the King of Spain, and to accept the royal letter you bear accrediting you in that capacity. The assurances heretofore given by your distinguished predecessor and reaffirmed by you that the principal aim of his Majesty's Government is to strengthen the good feeling now happilly renewed and becoming more marked with the passage of time and to contribute to that end by developing in all ways within its power those movements of traffic and intercommunication which tend not alone to mutual benefit but to closer relations and the more intimate association of the two countries, finds an earnest response on our part. Satisfying alike the purposes of this Government and the wishes of the people of the United States, Loffer you cordial cooperation in all that may tend to realize our common desire for lasting amity and increasingly advantageous intercourse between this Republic and the Castilian nation.

I trust, Mr. Minister, that, like your predecessor, you will win regard and esteem among us, and receive, in your own person. ecessor, you will win regard and esteen among us, and receive, in your own person constant evidences of the sentiments of friend-liness that our people feel toward your people

THEY DREW TOO BIG CROWDS. Shadow Portraits of Mckinley and Roose-

velt in Statuary Hall Painted Out. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.-The crowds that have visited the Capitol recently to view the shadow portraits of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, painted in the imitation marble walls of Statuary Hall, caused so much annoyance to the workmen in the building that the pictures were vesterday painted out. Samuel Allison, the artist who decorated the famous brick columns in the Pension Office, out-lined the likenesses of the two Presidents by means of cracks and veins in the imitation marble and seriously objected to their removal, but the Capitol authorities conidered that their drawing power as curiosiweek than at any time since Congress ad-journed. Another reason assigned for the removal of the shadow pictures is that their presence in Statuary Hall was not dignified, their value as works of art being

STUDENTS IN A FRACAS. Lebigh Sophomores Break Up the Dinner of the Freshman Class.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 23.-Barely had they finished their oysters late last night at the annual dinner of the freshman class of Lehigh University when the Sun Inn dining room was forced open by the sophemores in a body and in a jiffy a free fight

Every piece of furniture in the banquet ing hall was destroyed. There were scores of battered heads, but the police say only three were severely hurt. A student Charles Beverly, was burried to the hos-pital after having been kicked. The police were forced to make arrests in order to

establish peace.

The faculty is investigating to-night, and every student who participated in the fracas, including two or three star foot-ball players, is threatened with expulsion.

EXERCISES WILL BE SIMPLE. No Honorary Degrees When Dr. Wilson Is Installed as Princeton's Head.

PRINCETON, N. ... Oct. 23.—The exercises at the installation of Dr. Woodrew Wilson as president of Princeton University on Saturday will be extremely simple. Only three speeches will be delivered, by President Woodrow Wilson, by Dr. Patton, the re-tiring head, and by Grover Cleveland. No honorary degrees will be conferred. President Roosevelt was to have received the degree of doctor of laws, but is unable to

The Goose Club and Its Objects.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 23 .- The Goose Club was formed here last night, concerning which there is much mystery. Its charter reads: "The object of this organization shall be mutual friendship and to promote and conduct such affairs as shall be for the amusement and profit of its members and to cheer any of its members who may unfortunately be afflicted with melancholy or any other disease equally un-healthy." Its membership is limited to

School Board Runs a Sawmill.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 23.-The Mount Vernon Board of Education is runof promise or threat, to accomplish such ends shows | ning a sawmill and is cutting railroad ties either an ignorance of or a contempt for the nature | for | firewood. The | board | bought | 5,000 ties, delivered at the New Haven Railroad At first the ties were hauled to the sawmill and from there to the sche This was expensive, so a small mill was taken to the station and the wood is cut there. One cartage charge is saved.

Private Gymnasium for Charles M. Pratt. Charles M. Pratt of the Standard Oil Company, will soon have probably the finest private gymnasium in the country. It will be erected at Ryerson street and Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, adjoining the Pratt Training School for Kindergarten Teachers. The cost, including equipment, will be about 25, 200 will be about \$75,000.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: To-day the great public and the press of New York say "Poor Jack Rush" and well they may, for if the Fire Commissioner strips him of his shield the department will lose one of its best members—one of those members whose only thoughts are not their days off and the pay signals on the first day of each month, but a man to whose cars an alarm of fire is music.

BLUE SHIRT, RETIRED. NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Two Birds.

"Boom," cries the bittern by the lake As he bends his neck his thirst to slake, And yanks a fish out, large and fine On which, with pleasure, he will dine,

"Boom," cries the bittern as by chews The fish a king would not refuse; And he picks his teeth in sweet content As he pats the place where his dinner went. "Boom," eries the hittern, and the colerbird rolling note of triumph heard. and he naurmured sadly in his glo

On vesternight dark Frost was camping on And, like a carriess hunter bold, Set the green trees aftre; now all the word

is wrapped in flames of gold.

THE DISPUTE OVER ACRE. This Government Will See That the Anglo-

American Syndicate Gets Fair Play. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. - William B. Sorshe the new United States Minister to Bolivia has been instructed by the State Depart ment to make a full investigation of the circumstances attending the granting hi Bolivia of a concession to the "Bolivia: Syndicate," a New Jersey corporation known also as the Anglo-American Synd cate, to exploit the valuable territory known as Acre and the differences which have arisen between Brazil, Peru and Bolivia over the concession. Charles Pag-Bryan, Minister to Brazil, and Irving 1 Dudley, Minister to Peru, have been in structed also to endeavor to bring about an amicable arrangement between the countries involved that will serve to protect the syndicate in the possession of any rights in the territory of Acre which the Bolivian Government was legally able to

confer The Brazilian Government has not mad a claim to ownership over any part of the territory of Acre, but bases its objection to the concession on the ground that Bo-livia violated its authority in conferring upon the syndicate exclusive rights of upon the syndicate exclusive rights of navigation on rivers which furnish approaches to the Acre country. As these streams also pass through Brazilian territory, the Government at Rio de Janeiro declines to recognize the validity of the concession and promises to make trouble for Bolivia and the syndicate if this feature of it is recognized.

of it is enforced.

The Peruvian Government claims part of the Acre country, and for that reason questions the validity of Bolivia's concession. The United States Government does not intend to take any part in the political questions affecting the three countries concerned, but will devote its efforts to seeing that the syndicate is treated fairly.

VOTING MACHINES CAN BE USED. All Independent Nominations to Be Placed in the Seventh Column.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.-The voting machines used in Utica. Auburn and other places in the Fifth Judicial district make provisions for seven columns only, while independent nominations in the district necessitate the use of eight columns. It has been thought the machines could not be used at the coming election on this account and that printed official ballots would have to be resorted to. Seven separate party or independent nominations have been made for State officers. There have also been made independent nominations of Justice of the Supreme Court for the Fifth Judicial district, of Assessor in the city of Utica and of Mayor in the city of Auburn. The ticket nominated by the Greater New York Democracy (an independent nomination) will occupy the seventh column, but in the Fifth Judicial district

that party has no candidates except for State officers.

The question was asked by the Rochester voting machine manufacturers whether the names of the other independent candi-dates can be placed in the seventh column The Attorney-General to-day decided that they could be and that the voting machines can be used at the coming election. The that the straight voting device in each column will register a vote for all the names contained in that column, but it is proposed to adjust the voting machines so that the straight voting device in the seventh column straight voting device in the seventh column will register a vote for the nominees of the Greater New York Democracy only and without affecting the other independent nominees, whose names may thereafter appear in the seventh column.

PROF. LORENZ KEPT BUSY. rowds Seek His Services in Chicago

-Will Go Next to San Francisco CHICAGO, Oct. 23 .- The hope of President Edmund J. James of Northwestern University that he would soon see his little daughter Helen, who has been a cripple from birth, romping about like other children, was lost yesterday, when Dr. Adolf Lorenz of Vienna told him he could do nothing for the child, who is suffering from a congenital dislocation of the hip. The case was one, the surgeon said, that would require more time than he could give in his

nt visit to Chiengo Dr. Lorenz leaves Chicago for San Francisco next Friday or Saturday. His so-journ in this city has been a busy one. During almost every waking hour he has been engaged with patients. The long corridor on Floor J of the new Auditorium Annex, where the surgeon sapartments are is crowded from morning until night with fathers and mothers who bring their crip pled children for examination. That the Annex say that the calls Lorenz frequently number as high as 250

CLINICS BY DR. LORENZ. Great Demand for the Vienna Specialist

Here, and He Is Likely to Comply. Supt. Sherman H. Leroy of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled telegraphe yesterday to Dr. Adolph Lorenz, the renowned Vienna surgeon, who is now in Philadelphia, asking him to name the days he will spend in New York. Dr. Lorenz intends to spend about a week in this city tends to spend about a week in this city, probably from Nov. 5 to 10, and nearly all the principal hospitals in the city are anylous to have him give clinics. He will make his headquarters while here at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled.

Dr. Lorenz is regarded as the foremost exponent of the so-called "bloodless operation" for the cure of congenital hip disease. He will probably treat many cases while here, as he has in the other cities he has visited. He will also be operationed at a He will also be entertained at a

HARLAN STOPS A RUSH. Supreme Court Justice Makes Peace Hetween Underclass Men.

reception.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 The annua chair rush" of the freshmen and sophomoreof the Columbian University was quickly broken up last night by Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, on of the lecturers at the university. The ru is always held in Jurisprudence Hall, and usually a free-for-all melce on the order of a Donnybrook Fair riot, in which a larg-quantity of furniture is smashed and any number of heads broken. Justice Harlas did not waste any time in logic or argument but seized several of the leaders in success sion, shook them, and, figuratively speaking, stood them on their heads. The rest of the students quickly dispersed.

A Textile Novelty-Germany's.

A new industry has recently been started in Germany which offers considerable prospects and possibilities, i.e., the wood pulp or cellulous rissues. by the Patentspinnere Actiongesells ha at Altdamm near Stettin. The spinalag of wood putp or cellulose is the patented invention of Gustav Tiles, maringer of

he cellulose works at Walsun on the Rhine, and t well known inventor Dr. Carl Keliner of Vienna.

If it is taken into consideration that the proceed itself is considerably cheaper than the usual mecho of making yarn, that even the shortest attends treetable flores can thereby by easily spun in yarn, and that the price of best quitty of sepulp is only about one three of that of ordine cotten, the advantages and possibilities of the process are evident. Doubtless year made as considerable extent woolen, line, cotten and excessions of the extent woolen, line, cotten and excessions. cially fute yarns, especially in the compact of tissues and for such tissues where plantilly an example importance.

handsome color are of main important Lunkheads' Crossing Is Cone.

From the Philadelphia Record. BESTER, Pa., Oct. 17. "Lunkheads" iv. rallroad bridge over thesier freek her name was derived from the great inexcusable casualities which lunk heads had suffere